

FINANCING BEGUN IN  
CHINESE REPUBLICFour Powers Syndicate Provides  
\$700,000, and Will Lend \$35-  
000,000 Monthly Hereafter.

## FEAR OF DICTATOR FELT

Ministers Decide to Guard Rail-  
way, and More Troops Are  
Needed—Looting Is  
Widespread.

Shanghai, China, March 7.—A banking syndicate representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France to-day paid 1,000,000 taels (approximately \$200,000) to the provisional government of China. It is expected that within a week from now 7,000,000 taels (approximately \$1,400,000) will be handed over at Nanking and Peking.

It is estimated that the Chinese government will require \$35,000,000 monthly for six months, and the syndicate is arranging to supply that amount. The loan contract will be drafted subsequently.

Peking, March 7.—The diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers held a conference to-day and decided to continue the guards along the railway to Chin Wang-tao, in spite of the fact that the river is open from Tien-Tsin to the sea.

Additional soldiers will be necessary, as the effect of the present guard is only moral. Major Arrasmith, in command of the American troops from Manila, has only forty men left at Tien-Tsin, and is anxious for at least two hundred of his troops who are at Peking to return. Mr. Calhoun hopes to be able to get a detachment of one hundred or two hundred marines from the cruiser Cincinnati, and it would then be possible for the infantrymen to go to Tien-Tsin.

**Dictator Is a Possibility.**

The possibility is widely discussed of the Manchus taking over the city and proclaiming a monarchy again. The Chinese papers print this suggestion, but as no Manchus leader has been forthcoming in the last six months it seems hardly probable that one can be found now. Should a dictator arise he would find the nucleus of an army in the twenty thousand or thirty thousand Manchus troops, who are the most concrete force remaining in the northern provinces.

In Shen-Si, General Sheng-Yun, Governor of the province, whose family was slaughtered earlier in the rebellion, is still fighting in the Emperor's name. It is reported that General Sheng-Yun has twenty thousand followers. He controls the situation in a large part of Shen-Si and Shan-Si. The killing of many whose names had been cut off, the attack on the Nanking delegates at the first outbreak and the desertion of Yuan Shih-kai by his soldiers all indicate the reactionary feeling. Furthermore, the republican flags which for a time decorated every house in Peking by order of the police are now displayed only on the government buildings, although the dragon flag has not reappeared.

**May Have to Fight in North.**

Consular reports say that Chao Erh-shun, the Viceroy of Manchuria, whose brother, General Chao Erh-feng, was killed by republicans in Sen-Chuen province, does not favor a republic, and hoisted the five-striped flag reluctantly. According to some views, the republican reformers gained the overthrow of the monarchy too easily, and it is thought that they must yet bring their army north for a further struggle for the attainment of a republic.

It is reported that Yuan Shih-kai has only fifteen hundred soldiers that he could count on as loyal. The work of barricading the streets about the Foreign Office, where the President-elect is still residing, was begun, but later the barricades were demolished. Nevertheless, bags and bags are kept in readiness for defensive purposes.

Reports from Pao Ting-fu say that ad-

ditional foreign property has been destroyed in towns to the south.

A meeting of the foreign ministers to-day decided to send a protest to President-elect Yuan Shih-kai against the presence of Chinese troops within the seven-mile limit of the Tien-Tsin concessions.

Looting is generally prevalent in the province of Shan-Tung, and particularly in the city of Tainan. It is also spreading throughout Northern China. The looting contagion is typical of recent movements in China. Up to the present, however, no anti-foreign feeling has been displayed, the soldiers evidently dreading foreign reprisals.

Nanking, March 7.—Yuan Shih-kai is expected to take the oath of President of the Chinese Republic at Peking to-morrow. He will appoint a prime minister who is approved by the Assembly and then come to Nanking to select a provisional cabinet. The capital of the republic has not yet been determined.

Tien-Tsin, China, March 7.—The United States protected cruiser Cincinnati is expected to arrive at Taku, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, thirty miles from Tien-Tsin, from Shanghai to-morrow, and the detachment of 200 United States marines which left Shanghai on Tuesday on board the transport Abrenda is expected to reach here on Saturday.

The police authorities and the Mayor of Tien-Tsin have given notice by proclamation to those persons who participated in the recent looting that they will have five days' grace, during which those who return their loot to its owners will not be asked any questions nor punished in any way.

A French cruiser landed a detachment of marines this morning at Taku.

Manila, March 7.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippine Division, has slightly modified the plans for the expedition of additional troops to North China.

Only the 8th Battalion of the 15th Infantry at normal strength, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Edwin A. Root, will be sent. These men will all go on board one vessel, the United States transport Warren, on which they will embark on Tuesday afternoon, sailing for Tien-Tsin at night with orders to report to United States Minister Calhoun. Additional men to increase the strength of both battalions will follow if it is considered necessary.

Major General Bell to-day paraded four thousand men belonging to the 1st Garrison of William McKinley, and held a review in honor of the visiting Japanese training squadron.

Tokio, March 7.—Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, replying to an interpolation to-day in the House of Representatives, reiterated Japan's adherence to the policy of strict neutrality in China. He emphasized Japan's special interest in the south of Manchuria and also expressed the readiness of Japan to dispatch more troops should the necessity arise.

## PASSES POLICE CHIEF BILL

Assembly Adopts Measure Re-  
storing New York Position.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 7.—The Assembly passed to-day the bill of Assemblyman Goodman creating the position of Chief of Police of New York City. The position is to be held by a man who rises from the ranks. Mr. Goodman said that with such a man at the head of the Police Department would be much more efficient and the city would be less likely to suffer from crime waves such as now afflict it.

Mr. Goodman believes that the efficiency of the New York Fire Department is due to the fact that it is organized on the same basis as his bill would organize the Police Department.

If this bill becomes a law it would put a man at the head such as Inspectors Hughes, who is at present in charge of the detective bureau; John Daly, Dennis Sweeney, John J. Farrell, Charles A. Formosa and Henry Cohen, and Captains Edward Bourke, F. A. Tierney, Dominick Henry, M. J. Reidy, John L. Zimmerman and James F. Thompson.

William S. Devery was the last person to hold such a position as the Goodman bill would provide if it passed the Senate. He became a patrolman in 1878 and was made Chief of Police in 1892. In 1901 the position was abolished and Devery was appointed First Deputy Police Commissioner, relinquishing his old job with a protest.

## COAL STRIKE IN CHINA

George Delays Visits to Foreign  
Courts Because of It.

## GERMAN SITUATION GRAVE

Walkout on March 11 Thought  
Inevitable—France Working  
to Prevent Trouble There.

London, March 7.—Negotiations looking to the settlement of the coal strike are continuing, but the situation is practically unchanged.

The King's plans for the season have been affected by the strike, his majesty being compelled to delay fixing the dates of his visits to foreign courts until the situation improves.

The first sign of any of the miners breaking away from their organization comes from North Wales, where the colliers of some of the smaller mining companies have reopened negotiations with the owners. Some of these mines are worked by non-unionists. Others, however, have hitherto been operated by unionists.

While the prospects of a settlement of the coal strike appear somewhat brighter to-day, conditions in other industries are becoming worse every hour. The number of discharges of workmen is increasing everywhere, and many cases are reported where great distress prevails among the laboring class.

Berlin, March 7.—The outbreak of a general strike in the Westphalian coal districts on March 11 is now regarded as a practical certainty. The leaders of the Christian trades unions, who are bitter rivals of the Socialist workers' organizations, continue to oppose a strike, but advice received from the coal fields indicates that they are losing hold on their followers, a great proportion of whom will make common cause with the other organizations if they decide to go on strike.

In view of the conflicting attitude of the Socialist and Christian trades unions, the Prussian government announces that the fullest protection will be accorded to non-strikers and that any disorders will be suppressed with an iron hand.

The coal owners, in many cases, have offered their men increases amounting to 10 per cent on their wages so as to avoid a strike, but the trade unions insist on a strike of 15 per cent. The situation in the coal trade was reflected on the Bourse to-day, when the leading coal stocks fell 2 per cent and more.

Paris, March 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialists, under the leadership of the late Minister Albert Thomas, called attention to the crisis in the mining world, the strikes in Great Britain and the threatened strikes in the United States, Germany and Belgium, and asked what the French government was doing to satisfy the claims of the French miners.

Leon Bourgeois, Minister of Labor, replied that the government intended to push the measures relating to a special old age pension for miners and a ten-hour day. He also gave assurances of guaranteeing the existing conventions, guaranteeing the settlement of the crisis could be settled without the miners being led to depart from the temperate attitude which they have so far adopted.

Lens, France, March 7.—A small strike has occurred at the Ostricourt colliery here. The men demand higher wages.

## COAL PRICES GOING UP

Poor Districts First to Feel Ef-  
fect of Threatened Strike.

Prices of both anthracite and bituminous coal continued to rise yesterday, but there was no general movement to raise the price of domestic anthracite. One of the largest dealers said that the price of nut coal had been raised 25 cents a ton to wholesale dealers some time ago, but had not been raised to the consumer.

Some of the small coal pits, in small quantities in poor districts were asking more than they were getting previously, and where coal was sold by the bushel people had to pay more in proportion. The peddlers of coal in small quantities, it was said, wanted to save their stock. The head of a wholesale firm said:

"At this time of the year the circular price of domestic anthracite is \$5.50 a ton. Ordinarily, near month a discount of 25 cents a ton would be granted, which would be reduced to 10 cents a ton each month until winter prices would be reached again. We cannot say what will happen this year. Before the last agreement was signed there was a suspension, and the discount was held back until May, starting with 40 cents a ton."

## ATTACK FREE SUGAR AGAIN

McCall Also Denounces Proposed  
Income Tax.

Washington, March 7.—In a supplemental statement to-day in behalf of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee on the free sugar bill, Representative Fordney, of Michigan, declared that the majority report, submitted by Chairman Underwood, was "an admission of all that the minority charged."

It shows conclusively that the domestic beet and cane sugar industry cannot survive free sugar and they admit that the bill was framed in the interest of the refiners. In their own words, and I quote from the majority report, "the industrial position of refining requires primary consideration." And this, notwithstanding the fact that the majority say that "probably no industry in this country has been more closely controlled by industrial combination than the manufacture and refining of sugar."

Free sugar means that this control will be absolute if the domestic industry is destroyed.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, filed an individual report covering both the free sugar and the "income tax" bills. He said:

"The sugar bill does away with \$3,000,000 annual revenue upon an article which is a source of revenue in every civilized country and with the probability that it will result in the remitted duty will cause the refiner, the wholesaler, the jobber and the retailer all to increase the price of sugar."

The revenue thus thrown away it is proposed to make good by a direct tax, which is probably unconstitutional and which would not rest upon incomes coming to the possessor without effort on his part, but would treat the right to work and the necessity as a franchise, the exercise of which would be taxed.

The majority does all this because they say: "The refining interest is the most important connected with sugar manufacturing in the United States, therefore the industrial position of refining requires primary consideration. I think the majority expresses undue solicitude for an industry concentrated in a few hands, and I am informed that the testimony taken before the committee for the free sugar bill is so full of admissions that it is unnecessary and likely to be very expensive to the country."

## DR. SUN THANKS MR. TAFT

Red Cross Sends \$5,000 More for Re-  
lief Work in China.

Washington, March 7.—The American National Red Cross headquarters here to-day sent by cable an additional \$5,000 to the Shanghai committee for use in relieving the famine and revolution sufferers in China. This amount, which came entirely from the state of New York, swells the total which has been sent to China since January 1 to \$100,000.

President Taft to-day received the following cable message from Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Nanking:

"The President of the Republic of China begs to thank the President of the United States of America for the generous appeal on behalf of the Chinese famine and revolution sufferers. He is confident that such appeals on behalf of humanity should be made by all nations to the United States. He is confident that the sympathy of the increase in prices of the last few years, its causes and remedies."

## THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 7.—The inability of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaties and a few Republican insurgents to rise above partisan and factional considerations in their action on a great international question is the occasion of serious disappointment to the President, who has all along believed that at least a majority of the Democrats would stand with him in the promotion of the cause of peace and approval of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. That the Democrats have made another serious blunder in the conviction of most of those who have discussed this subject before public audiences or who have sought to familiarize themselves with the trend of public opinion. It is admitted that the ratification of the treaties would have afforded some credit to President Taft, but even that, it is contended, would have weighed heavily against the cause of peace and approval of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. That the Democrats have made another serious blunder in the conviction of most of those who have discussed this subject before public audiences or who have sought to familiarize themselves with the trend of public opinion. It is admitted that the ratification of the treaties would have afforded some credit to President Taft, but even that, it is contended, would have weighed heavily against the cause of peace and approval of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

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## CALLAN LAW WILL STAND

Leaders of Legislature Oppose  
Auto Statute Changes.

## ATTACK ON BUSSEY BILL

Lazansky Joins Move to Prevent  
Restrictions on Chauffeurs'  
Licenses.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 7.—The Legislature apparently will make no radical amendments to the Callan automobile law this year. At a hearing this afternoon on several proposed amendments before the Senate Internal Affairs Committee it became known that the policy which the legislative leaders have practically decided to follow is to give the Callan law as it stands another year's trial.

The automobile law is satisfactory to the Callan law, some of them saying that it is the best of the kind in the country and that it is being widely copied by other states.

The chauffeurs' license bill of Senator Bussey and the bill of Senator Long providing that the Secretary of State turn back one-half the money received for certificates of registration to the counties were considered. The Bussey bill was introduced as a result of the many automobile and taxicab robberies in New York, as it had been found that many chauffeurs held state licenses though they were ex-convicts. It provides that no license shall be granted to a person who has been convicted of a felony and that the license of a chauffeur shall be revoked if he be convicted of a violation of the present automobile law. The Callan law now provides that a chauffeur's license shall be voided after a third conviction upon the recommendation of the court.

Secretary of State Lazansky appeared against both bills, saying the Callan law should first be thoroughly tested. Speaking of the Bussey bill, he said it was impracticable because it would make necessary the creation of an expensive bureau in his office, which would have to go into a complete reorganization of the record of every person who applied for a chauffeur's license to see whether he had ever been convicted.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, Melvin Bender and J. A. Ritchie, all representing the New York State Automobile Association, opposed both measures. Mr. Terry also appeared for the Automobile Dealers' Association and the American Automobile Association. He held that the Bussey bill could not be enforced, even if enacted, as the use of the public highways is a constitutional right and not a privilege, and could not be taken away, as this bill proposed. Mr. Bender said a chauffeur should be treated the same as a motorman or a teamster. He directed his remarks principally against the section to revoke a chauffeur's license after conviction for a violation of the Callan law.

Speaking of the Long bill, to turn back half the automobile money to the counties, Mr. Terry said that when the Callan law was passed there was an understanding with the automobile dealers that the money should be used for good roads.

"The Long bill," he declared, "would destroy this understanding. What will become of this money that the automobile dealers give the state if it is turned back to counties and petty officials? Would they use it for continuing highways? No, they would spend it for their market gardening roads."

Mr. Terry said the automobile dealers were not obliged to submit to the "exorbitant registration fees" now imposed upon them, but that they were willing and glad to do so if the money goes for good roads. He declared that if the Long bill were enacted the automobile dealers would go into the courts and attack the constitutionality of the Callan law.

## DIX PICKS STATE TRUSTEES

Sends Nominations for Boards of Many  
Institutions to Senate.

Albany, March 7.—Governor Dix sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations of trustees and members of boards of managers of state institutions to-day:

New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, John R. Clancy, Syracuse; State Agricultural and Industrial School, at Industry, Joseph E. Hope, Rochester; Willard State Hospital, A. A. Laurier, Stewart, Ithaca; Hudson River State Hospital, E. Lyman Brown, Poughkeepsie; Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children, the Right Hon. John Grimes, Alta Pease Cruise, Dr. Edward S. Van Dusen, Syracuse, and Dr. William A. Kelly, Lowville; Rochester State Hospital, Jane E. Rochester, Rochester; Long Island State Hospital, Alexander E. Orr and Michael McDowell, Brooklyn; Letchworth Village, Thomas J. Colton, New York; Kings Park State Hospital, Regina T. Sherwood, Glen Cove; Central Islip State Hospital, Martin Motzner, Ronkonkoma; Dr. Edward H. Coley, Utica.

## NO COMMISSION ON AVIATION

Assembly Leader Kills Bill Without a  
Single Protest.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 7.—No member of the Assembly made any objection to-day when A. E. Smith, minority leader, moved to recommend the bill of Assemblyman Shivers, creating an aviation commission and providing for the licensing of aviators. This action kills it.

"There are enough commissions now," said Mr. Smith, "and there will be no need of licensing aviators until they get so thick that they begin to take off one another's wings in shooting across the skies."

## Today—at Wanamaker's

**Main Floor, Old Building**

15c to 30c Linen Handkerchiefs, with small faults, 2 for 25c.  
Continuing Disposal of Foulard Silks—at 38c yard (worth 58c and 65c); at 50c (worth 85c); at 58c (worth \$1); at \$1.25 and \$1.50 (worth \$2.50 to \$3.50).

Cluny Lace Collars, \$3.50 and upwards; large collars of Irish lace, \$12.75 and upwards; Dutch collar and cuffs, \$6.75 to \$12.75.

Continuing Sale of Publishers' Overstocks of Books.

**First Floor, Old Building**

Tweeds for Tailored Gowns—American, \$1.50 yard; English, \$3 to \$8 yard.  
Doilies from Madeira, \$6, \$8.50 and \$10 dozen.

**Second Floor, Old Building**

Exhibition of New Tailored Gowns.  
Continuing Exposition of New Paris Millinery.  
Specialty Store for Girls and Young Women presents new spring gowns, suits and wraps.

Women's black silk coats for spring.

**Third Floor, Old Building**

New Black Silk Waists—\$5.50, \$6.50 and \$8.50.

**Subway Floor, New Building**

March Sale of Housewares—every kind of good housewares at 25 to 33-1-3 per cent. Less than usual prices.

**Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building**

Men's English Topcoats for Spring—in these models: Single-breasted Aintree, The Defiance, The Tandem and The Conduit; \$38 to \$45.

**Second Gallery, New Building**

March Sale of China and Cut Glass—Fancy China a feature.

**Third Gallery, New Building**

Fine Curtain Madras at One-Half Less.

**Fourth Gallery, New Building**

Exhibit and Sale of Chinese Rugs—\$25 to \$1,300 each.

**John Wanamaker**

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, 8th to 10th Street.

**Matheson**  
"Silent Six"

Find a flaw if you can or admit that the Matheson is the most complete, the most perfect in finish, Broadway at 62nd Street.

**THE FRANCIS BACON PIANOS**  
ESTABLISHED 1798.  
Retail Exhibition Rooms,  
505 5th Avenue, Room 505  
PLAYER PIANOS A SPECIALTY.

## CHECK FOR BALLOT BILL

Senate Fails to Advance It, and  
Delay May Be Fatal.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 7.—Because Senator Sage, who introduced the Massachusetts ballot bill, was absent to-day that measure failed of advancement from general orders to the order of final passage. In consequence it will be delayed until next week, and delay at this stage of a legislative session on a bill to which there is so much opposition is serious, if not fatal. The Senate is not likely to go into general orders many more times this year.

When the bill was reached on the calendar Senator Wagner, Tammany leader, moved it for advancement. Senator McManus, also of Tammany, objected.

"Well, since its introduction is not here," said Wagner, "perhaps it would be as well to lay it aside."

Senator Bayne objected, urging that action be taken on it and that it be dug out of the general orders morgue. Senator McManus protested against any action, and finally none was taken.

Senator Stilwell's resolution for equal suffrage suffered a similar fate, though Sullivan was there and urged its advancement. Senator Bayne supported him with a plea for "those noble and courageous women who are interesting themselves in the cause of promoting civilization."

Senator Wagner opposed advancement at this time, saying that in doing so he felt he was "paying the highest compliment to American womanhood."

The resolution will be considered as a special order on March 20.

## LEGISLATIVE BILLS POUR IN

Deluge at Albany Promises to  
Break All Records.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 7.—There was little abatement to-day of the deluge of legislative bills, which in number, now promises to break all records. Eighty measures were added to the long list before the two houses.

Assemblyman Phillips introduced a concurrent resolution permitting the Supreme Court, with or without a jury, to conduct condemnation proceedings without a referee. It also provides that the Legislature authorize the state to condemn parks, public buildings or other public improvements. The extra land may be sold or leased by the city as it sees fit.

A bill by Assemblyman Gillen increases the salary of the Commissioner of Records of Kings County from \$500 to \$750 a year. It also increases the maximum annual expenditure allowed to this office.

A bill by Assemblyman Greenbush, a chauffeur in a city of the first class would have to get a recommendation from the head of the police department before he could get a state license.

A bill by Assemblyman Hoff provides for the construction of a courthouse in Kings County, the expense of which is to be charged against the entire city of New York. Instead of against the county alone.

A bill by Assemblyman McGrath would give New York firemen in the performance of their duties the powers of peace officers, but their power to make arrests and serve processes in criminal actions is restricted to cases arising under laws relating to fires.

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